The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,277.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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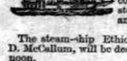
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 29th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Madras	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	28	„ Palse Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neddiberries may be landed at Varrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

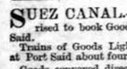
The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	August.
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	18	„ Lingra	5
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Lingra	21	„ Muscat	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	11
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	26	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



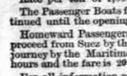
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gotlieb, Commander, 581 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BEVAN, TYRRELL, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 29 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,

Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH Boats at once to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and solicitinr a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £83, 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

JAMES DOWNIE, Commander.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
(To sail on the 13th instant.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship IVANHOE, 1034 tons register, Captain R. Robertson, has good accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain, or to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. NUBIA, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Southampton, 12th June 1869.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 20th June.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 5th June 1869.
s. s. BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 13th June.
s. s. ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 6th June.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO LET, from 1st August, the TOP STOREY of the House No. 3, Meadow Street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Hern, Milliner.

Also, a large two-storied HOUSE in Rutherfield Street, in the occupation of F. Chalk, Esq., Solicitor.

For Rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to ELECT a CHAIRMAN in the room of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, proceeded to Europe.

There will also be a Ballot for firms proposed as Members of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 8th July, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR per CENT., being Rs. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June 1869, and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 23rd inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be payable to Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Monday during the same hours.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be finally CLOSED from Thursday, the 15th instant.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of SWEDISH and NICKEL IRON at the Carnac Bunder.—On MONDAY, the 12th July at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Iron Jutha at Carnac Bunder, by order of Jadhowjee Cumulsey, on account and risk of Marwadee Heerachund Sitaram.....

Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
2½ by 3/8	2½ by ½	2 by ½	2 by 3/8
Bars of Swedish Iron, weighing about		500 cwt.	1 qr.
Do.	Do.	234	1 lb.
from 1 to 1½ inch.			7

Bars of Nickel Iron, about 35 Candies
Do. Do. Do. square, about 15 Candies 3/4 inch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Goods to be cleared within 3 days.

HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS,
At Reduced Rate, 10 Annas per Shilling.

Raleigh's The Story of Jonah	Rs. 4 8
Kinglake's The Invasion of the Crimea, 4 vols.	36 8
Grant as a Soldier and a Statesman, by Rowland	9 0
Lord Bacon, by Robertson	6 0
Married Life, its Duties, Trials, and Joys	1 8
The old Lieutenant and his Son, 2 vols	7 8
The Bank of Chess, by Geo. H. Selkirk	3 12
Rees's Siege of Lucknow	7 8
History of Freemasonry by Findel	7 8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 10
A Sister's Rye-Hours	3 12
Puck on Pegasus	8 0
The Railways of India, by Captain E. Davidson, R. E.	11 4
Baker's The British Captives in Abyssinia	3 12
History of the French in India, by Malleson	12 0
History of Freemasonry and Grand Lodge of Scotland	9 8
Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland	9 0
Personal Recollections of English Engineers	9 0
History of the British Empire in India, 2 vols. by Trotter	12 0
Braidwood, on Pyæmia or Suppurative Fever	8 0
London Labour and the London Poor, 3 vols.	10 0
Thorpe's Northern Mythology, 3 vols	12 0
Ships and Sailors, with illustration	3 12
Far Away, Life and Scenery in the Mauritius	6 12
Ida Clifford: or the Voice of God in a Dream	2 8
Half Hours with the best Setter Writers and Autobiographers	8 0
Brownlow's Sketches of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels	6 0
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, with Illustrations	5 12
Memories of Olinet	5 0
The Prophet of Fire	4 12
Nesbit's Mesmeratism	4 8
The Practical Poultry-keeper	3 12
Manning's Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost	6 8
Meditations on the actual state of Christianity	8 0
Host and Guest, by A. V. Kirwan	6 12
Studies of a Wandering Observer	6 12
Aunt Margaret's Troubles	2 12
Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles	4 8
What Men have said about Woman	3 12
Forty Days in the Desert	5 12
Hasper's Young Man's Companion	2 0
Faith and Victory: a story of the Progress of Christianity in Bengal	3 8
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest, vols. I and II.	9 0
Rupert Godwin—3 vols. (bound)	23 12
Story of Papa's Wise Dogs	2 12
Abel Drake's Wife	5 8
Born again, or From Grace to Glory	2 0
Light on the Grave	2 0
Elements of the English Language	3 8
The Pupils of St. John the Divine	3 0
Selections from the works of Alfred Tennyson	3 12
Soldiering in Sunshine and Storm	4 8
Parlour Pastimes	2 12
Mathematical Examples, by Newth	6 0
Tales of Woman's Trials	5 12
Fictions of the Irish Celts, by Patrick Kennedy	5 12
Lessons of Middle Ages	6 12
The Book's Garden	5 12
Ralph, The Bailiff	4 12
Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands	1 12
Something for Everybody and a Garland for the Year	2 12
Banks and Bankers	2 8
Story of Doom	3 12
The Wandering Jew	2 0
Minifred's Wooing: a novelette by Georgiana M. Craik	3 0

Bombay, 9th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and for information connected therewith, to be directed to Ms. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Whitmore's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	25 0 „	14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	18 8 „	10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	17 0 „	10 0
Medoc, Red capsule „	15 8 „	9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes }	Silver Foil	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 „
„ Braunsberger	„ 25 „
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 „
„ „ Forster Trammer	„ 34 „
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 „
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23 „

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Massala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32	
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28	
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21	
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23	
„ Scotch...	Do.	„ 21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21	

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY,

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast with a Saltier,"

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 2/2
COGNAC BRANDY, C Tovey's $ 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and ⟨A⟩ SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle		45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto	1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto	1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto	1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto	1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
29 0	Scharzberg ditto	1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto	1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	357½
200,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	260
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142–43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,700
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,800
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	5,000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	960
800,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
50,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
45,000	3,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	910–15
2,080,000	1,000	650	11–14	Do. New	560–4
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
2,100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,100
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,299

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	900
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	770
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,460
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,175
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'l'g's Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240–250

CALCUTTA.—3RD JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—Only some trifling purchases of 4 per cents. were reported to-day, at Rs. 5-3 and 5-2 discount. In 5½ per cents. some heavy business was transacted at Rs. 14-2, 14-3 and 14-4 premium.

The following purchases and shares were reported:—

National Bank shares at Rs. 137½ and in demand.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 195, exclusive of the dividend.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares only a small lot, at Rs. 140, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, late last evening, 15 at Rs. 272½, to-day about 60 to 70 shares were sold by different parties at Rs. 275 each, and a few at Rs. 275.

Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s contributory shares sold at Rs. 25.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Burrows, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Risch, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Bivar, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Light Cavalry, on private affairs, from England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 8.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils' Act, 1861," to nominate Mr. Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, in the room of the Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Baronet, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, the Advocate General, of his seat in the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant John W. Holland, attached to Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to Government General Order No. 461, dated 19th ultimo, the following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from 28th December 1868, to fill the vacancies caused thereby:—

Passed Assistant Apothecary (Acting Apothecary) Gaspar Rozario, No. 59, to be Apothecary, vice Honorary Assistant Surgeon Hearn, pensioned.

Passed Assistant Apothecary Shreeput Sheshadree, No. 61, to be Apothecary, vice Honorary Assistant Surgeon Hanson, pensioned.

Passed Assistant Apothecary E. Cooke, No. 62, to be Apothecary, vice Apothecary Anding, promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Passed Assistant Apothecary Vincent DeSouza, No 63, to be Apothecary, vice Burn, promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Passed Assistant Apothecary P. Drumm, No. 64, to be Apothecary, vice Pollard, promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Passed Assistant Apothecary John Sylvester, No. 65, to be Apothecary, vice Anderson, promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Passed Assistant Apothecary, John Kinloch, No. 66, to be Apothecary, vice Senior Apothecary George, Seconded.

Passed Assistant Apothecary Pandoo Chowan, No. 67, to be Apothecary, vice DeSouza, Seconded.

Passed Assistant Apothecary John Neil, No. 68, to be Apothecary, vice McGuire, promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. R. Westropp has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, vice Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Oldfield, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the 5th March last, the date on which he received charge of the office.

Captain E. W. West to act as Second in Command Kolhapoor Local Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Westropp.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, made over charge of his office to the Judge and Session Judge of that district on the 14th ultimo.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the Khandeish District assumed charge of their appointments on the 1st June 1869:—

Rao Sahab Narrain Bulwunt, Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Yawul.

Mr. T. Taylor, Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Malligaum.

Rao Saheb Govind Juggunath, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Second Grade, at Seerpoor.

Rao Saheb Hari Gungadhur, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Second Grade, at Amalnair.

Rao Saheb Naro Balcrishna, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Jumnair.

Rao Saheb Pandoorung Purrushram, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Errundole.

Rao Saheb Shreedhur Narain, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Tengora.

Rao Saheb Govind Venayek, Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Bhurgaon.

Leclaram, Head Moorshee to the Mookhtiarkar of Nowshera, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Shikarpoor District.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has appointed William Edward McAdam, Esquire, to act for G. H. Farran, Esquire, M.A., as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary, from the 1st instant, during such period as the said G. H. Farran shall act as Official Assignee, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhai, First Class Subordinate Judge at Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for six months from 7th ultimo, under Section 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Azum Vishnoo Bapoojee, Mamlutdar of Bheemthurry, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Ballajee Krishna, Mahalkurry of Petta Beeljee, Talooka Bagulcote, in the Kulladghee Collectorate, to exercise the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Mahalkurrees in the Rutnagherry Collectorate with the powers conferred on Mamlutdars under Bombay Act V. of 1864:—Ballajee Parushram Lotlikur, in Lanja Petta; Moro Atajee Thakoor, in Khed Petta; Appajee Juggunnath Dabke, in Mundunghur Petta; and Gopal Ladko Bhandarkur, in Vingorla Petta.

Mr. Sorabjee Jehangeer, Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer N. D., has been allowed leave of absence for one year from 7th January 1869.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Diniel Mark Theodore, Azum Madhowrow Ballal, and Azum Shantapa Rungapa, Mahalkurrees in the Canara Collectorate, with the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon H. T Dann to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, vice Surgeon A. M. Rogers.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur, vice Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dann.

Assistant Surgeon J Roche, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kolaba, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Williams.

Surgeon A. M. Rogers assumed charge of his appointment of Acting Presidency Surgeon, First District, on the 15th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Lieutenant W. R. Westmacott and Captain W. T. Brown respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, on the 23rd June, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Messrs. G. Wilson and T. M. Mason respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee on the 21st June, in the afternoon.

Captain Daniell, Acting District Superintendent of Police, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Ahmednuggur.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Lieutenant G. B. Simpson, Acting District Superintendent of Shikarpoor Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Meer Wulleedad Khan, Second Class Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolanes & Cut Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Nubia (s)	Woolcott	Suez, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Hindoostan	White	Manilla.
	Magnolia	Gaswell	Singapore.
	Pride of the Ocean	Duke	London.
	London	Macfie	Rangoon.
	William Steuart	Cock	Hongkong via Madras.
	Pecforton Castle	Guthrie	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Emeu, Babot, to China.
Ship Robert Lees, Wilkins, to Calcutta.
Barque Inglewood, Jameson, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Viscount Canning, to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship Her Majesty, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 2 Moulmein (s) ..... Ewart ..... Akyab, June 29.
Celt ..... McLean ..... Greenock, Dec. 16.

DEPARTURES.

July 2 Rangoon (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Knight Bachelor ..... —— ..... ——
3 City of Cashmere ..... —— ..... ——

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RAE—PATTEN—June 12th, at St. Chrysostom's Church, by the Rev. Thos. Cowan, John Rochfort Rae, Esq., P. & O. Service, third son of Henry J. Rae, Leeson Park, Dublin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Co. Cavan, Ireland, to Marie, eldest daughter of the late William Patten, Whitefield House, Everton, Esq.

DEATH.

FREEBORN—June 13th, at St. Albans, Herts, England, of scarlatina, Lillian, the only child of Edwin Freeborn, aged seven years and four months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GANE—July 7th, at Surat, the wife of Henry J. Gane, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JAMES—June 21st, on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, between Aden and Suez, Alice, the beloved wife of R. W. James, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Aden.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

THE usual Parliamentary paper relating to the Home Accounts of the Government of India was published in England a few days before the departure of the English mail of the 18th ult. The Accounts show the actual receipts and charges for the year ending 31st March 1868, and the estimated receipts and charges for the following year. So much stress is often laid by partisan politicians on the advantages derived by the people of England from the expenditure of a certain amount of Indian money at home, that it may be worth while to examine these accounts closely, and see what is the real nature of those Home Charges which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji tears his hair over, and which wring from Mr. Robert Knight the awful warning, addressed to his erring fellow-countrymen, that "the Nemesis of selfishness is sure." Taking then the year from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868, and setting aside altogether the railway accounts (which merely tell us how much interest has been paid in the year on capital lent to India for a specific purpose), we come to the Home Charges proper, which it is customary for some writers to stigmatize as the tribute paid by India to England, and which undoubtedly enable us to measure the pecuniary cost to the people of this country of foreign domination. The charges are arranged under these three heads:—

I. CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON		£ 275,381
II. CHARGES ON THE REVENUES.		
Administration and Public Departments	£ 193,141	
Marine Charges	168,635	
Stationery and Printing	36,457	
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	35,553	
Miscellaneous	176,469	
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	244,763	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	99,159	
Army (effective)	2,363,701	
,, (non-effective)	1,136,127	
Public Works	80,988	
Interest on Debt	1,516,841	
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	629,970	
		6,681,804
III. DISBURSEMENTS AFFECTING THE REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA *(excluding remittances on account of the Abyssinian Expedition)*		£1,511,988
Total Home Charges		£8,469,173

Against this sum must, however, be reckoned, as a partial set-off, receipts in England on account of revenue amounting to about £450,000, so that in round numbers we may say the ordinary home expenditure of the Government of India is just eight millions sterling a year. But in the third class of disbursements is included fully a million and a quarter of money paid on account of family remittances, and contributions to provident and annuity funds by Englishmen actually on service in India; all which payments the English officials themselves, and not the people of India, must reimburse the Home Government for; and more than three-quarters of a million (in the other two classes) represents the cost of stores shipped to India. Deducting these two items, we have six millions left as the yearly amount paid by the natives of India for the military and civil establishments they keep up in England, and for their debt and miscellaneous State expenditure of all kinds in every part of the world outside the limits of the Indian Peninsula. Even this estimate is probably too high, for of the amount of pensions charged under various heads a large proportion consists of the actual savings, entrusted to Government, of those very men who receive the pensions; and a rigid statistical enquiry might compel us to lop off at least another half million on this head.

But, to prevent disputes, let us admit that the total cost is six millions, comprising two millions for interest on debt of various sorts, two and three-quarter millions (speaking roughly) for military expenditure, and a million and a quarter for civil charges, to which we shall refer more particularly by-and-bye. Now, the home debt of India consists in part of the purchase money paid to buy up the claims of the East India Company, and in part of English capital spent in the prosecution of the wars by which the British Empire in India has been built up. When the Crown took over the Government of India, it could not but respect the vested rights of the East India proprietors, who through their own enterprize and the weakness of the natives of India had established in this country an administration which, though certainly far from perfect, was at least preferable to the confusion and anarchy that had been superseded by their rule; and England only observed, in this instance, the law sanctioned by innumerable precedents in her own history, that the reformation of abuses in the State ought to be carried out without the confiscation of individual interests. With regard to the rest of the debt, although some of the wars in which the money was expended may now be condemned as unnecessary and extravagant, yet no Government exists which has not committed errors of policy; and the Government of India, looking on the whole work that has been accomplished, may fairly challenge the judgment of the world on the charge that the cost to the Indian people of consolidating the Empire has been wantonly excessive and unjust. In any case, the people of England have not taken the capital which has been swallowed up by wars in Persia, China, and Afghanistan; not a shilling of it has been paid as tribute to relieve the English tax-payer of a portion of his grievous burden; and any impartial man, who remembers how enormous has been the cost of the imperial wars waged in this century by England alone for the benefit of her Colonies and Dependencies as well as of the United Kingdom, will feel ashamed of the petty criticism which, alleging that some of the wars for which India has paid were carried on in the interest of the whole English Empire, would, while claiming for India all imperial privileges, repudiate in her name all imperial responsibilities.

The home charges for the "effective" part of the Army are set down at £1,611,638; but this sum includes £272,203 on account of contracts for construction and equipment of Indian Troop Transports, £144,735 for the Overland Transport Service, and a part payment of £29,409 for the construction of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Suez. We are all familiar with the stock objection to these charges, that India ought not to be made to pay the whole expense of a service which is partly at least kept up for the advantage of England. But, considering the matter as a mere mercantile transaction—in which India hires from England the soldiers she needs to give her security and order—we must own that it would be as reasonable for a buyer of piece-goods in Bombay to expect the Manchester manufacturer to charge him nothing for the freight of the goods, as it is for the fanatical advocates of Indian rights to clamour for the payment by England of the expenses attending the Transport Service. Again, it is made a subject of serious complaint that the Indian depots, maintained at a cost of £738,620 in England as nurseries for the supply of trained recruits to regiments serving in India, are not charged to the Imperial Government, because, it is urged, these troops are always available for service in the United Kingdom. But is it not evident that if, in case of an invasion of the United Kingdom, it were found necessary to use the Indian depots, these troops would be regularly transferred to the British establishment, and their place supplied by fresh recruits destined for service in India? The critics might at all events wait till the troops *are* employed at the expense of India for the defence of the United Kingdom, instead of being in so great a hurry to create an imaginary grievance. The "non-effective" charges for the Army consist of retired pay, pensions, and allowances, and do not call for further remark.

Coming now to the civil charge, we find the very heavy amount of £118,284 (including stores) entered on account of the Red Sea, Mediterranean, and Indo-European Telegraphs; and in 1868-69 the amount is increased to £272,735, "owing to the supply of a fresh submarine cable at the cost of about £140,000." The actual receipts from the Telegraph are absurdly small in proportion to the disbursements; but it may be fairly contended that the political and military advantages of speedy communication between England and India cannot be set down in figures. The Marine Charges for 1868-69 include £46,758 "on account of contracts for the construction of two iron-clad monitors for Bombay;" and further down, in the Miscellaneous Charges for the same year, we find the sum of £4,613 for "expenses in connection with the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay"—£1,295 for pay of "officers engaged on special duty in preparation of plans for the defences of Bombay"—£238 for "instruments for Colaba Observatory"—£692 for "expenses in connection with the establishment at Bombay of works for the manufacture of Ransome's Patent Concrete Stone"—and a variety of similar petty charges. The only items, however, likely to give offence are those of £91,000 in 1867-68 and £48,288 in 1868-69 on account of the new India Office, of about £30,000 in each year for the Mission to Persia and Her Majesty's Establishments in China, and of £11,513-4-6 in the year 1867-68 for the "entertainment at the India Office to His Majesty the Sultan." It is amusing to discover that the celebrated Sultan's Ball only cost after all about £11,000; and one cannot but admire the fairness of writers, who, after having made political capital out of this small expenditure for the last two years, now condemn the conduct of England, in trying to find out where the millions of money went to that were spent in India during the Abyssinian war, as infinitely mean and shabby. The real objection to the Ball is that one department of the Imperial Government was allowed to give it on behalf of the State. The India Office acted quite rightly in determining to entertain the Sultan; and, if the Foreign Office had given him a similar entertainment, there would have been no excuse for fault-finding. Then, as to the expenditure on the India Office, which has given occasion for so much fine writing, we find, from the "Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India," that the computed value of the buildings and land in London is £655,000, so that these annual payments may be regarded merely as so much money invested by the people of India in landed property and houses in London. As to the diplomatic charges, is £30,000 a year too much for a country with the immense trade of India to pay for the maintenance of political and commercial relations with every country in the world? That is the right way of putting the matter; for to charge India with the cost of certain special missions is but a convenient mode of making her pay a small share of the Imperial expenditure on account of embassies and consulates throughout the globe. We have said enough to show how full and plain these Home Accounts are, and how baseless are the charges made by men who do not scruple to use the mischievous and wicked phrase "tribute" to designate the expenditure of the Government of India in England.

THE official Gazette notifies the acceptance by Government of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley's resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council.

MR. J. K. BULLEN SMITH, of Calcutta, has, as was expected, been appointed an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

THE "Poona Observer" stated the other day that Lord Napier of Magdala was likely to leave for England about the end of this month. But the "Observer" of yesterday says it is understood His Excellency "will not leave for England as early as was at first expected. Probably no precise date has yet been fixed upon by His Lordship for his departure."

MEETINGS are alluded to in the home papers as having been held at Ashton-under-Lyne, Preston, and Chester for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament to remove the duties laid upon cotton goods imported into British India. Resolutions were passed in favour of that object.

THE "Levant Herald" of June 15 states that the Porte has sent instructions to its ministers abroad to protest against invitations given by the Viceroy to foreign sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal as his guests. The Porte says that such invitations should emanate from the Sultan, as the Suzerain of the Viceroy.

MR. ROMAINE, the Second Secretary to the Admiralty, who (as already reported by telegraph) has accepted the appointment of Judge Advocate-General in India, offered to him recently by the Duke of Argyll, was Deputy Judge Advocate in the Crimea, and at the end of the war was appointed Second Secretary to the Admiralty by Sir Charles Wood.

FROM a report on the Calcutta Volunteers for the season 1868-69, it appears that the total strength of the corps on the muster-roll is 298, of whom 191 are affective members.

THE amount of bullion or coin received during the month of May in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, is valued in rupees as follows:—Calcutta, Rs. 19,85,844; Madras, Rs. 54,323; Bombay, Rs. 87,24,062.

IN a communication from the Supreme Government to the Government of the Punjab, it is remarked that "the Financial Commissioner is incorrect in his interpretation of section 3 of the Indian Income Tax Act. Property employed for, or dedicated to, religious or charitable public purposes, is only exempt *quoad* the trustees or administrators of such property. The recipients of a personal income derived from such property are not exempted from assessment. Accordingly, missionaries are subject to the tax in respect of salaries received by them from mission funds."

WITH the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1869-70 are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces:—

Corps.	From	To	Movements.
Her Majesty's 1-17th Foot,	England	Allahabad	Via Nagpore and Jubbulpore.
Her Majesty's 58th Foot,	Allahabad	Lucknow	On relief by the 1-17th Foot.

THE entries for the next Calcutta races are very numerous. The Derby has obtained forty-one entries; Baboo Sham Churn Millick's plate, eighteen; the Colonial, thirty; Hamilton and Co.'s cup, seventeen; the Viceroy's cup, twenty-three; Charles Nephew and Co.'s cup, fifteen; the Maiden Arab's plate, twenty-three; and the Merchants' cup, twenty-five. Amongst the entries for the Viceroy's cup are no less than eight English horses. The name of the renowned "Vanderdecken" is not amongst the entries at present, but there is yet plenty of time for the veteran hero to put in an appearance, and the "Englishman" mentions that the horse is still sound and well. The Duke of Edinburgh, it is expected, will witness these races.

WHEN an uncovenanted servant officiates for another, who draws a salary and a personal allowance, the acting allowance of the former should, it has been ruled, be calculated on the salary of the latter, exclusive of his personal allowance.

SOME disappointment has been felt at Kurrachee at the non-arrival as yet of General Abbott, who has been deputed to hold a consultation with the authorities here in regard to the extension line of the railway betwee Kotree and Mooltan.—*Sindian.*

IT is intimated that the order of the Financial Department of the Supreme Government, dated the 5th March 1869, does not supersede, in the case of uncovenanted servants officiating in such posts as are never held by covenanted civil servants or military officers, the rule which denies acting allowance in departments where appointments are divided into classes and sub-divided into grades to an officer acting in a higher grade of his own class.

MR. JUSTICE COLLETT, who is now absent on leave at the Neilgherries, will resume his seat on the Madras Bench on the 12th instant, on which date Mr. Justice Carmichael will cease to exercise his judicial functions in the High Court, and proceed on leave to England. We were in hopes that the latter gentleman's services would be retained until the return from England of Mr. Justice Holloway, whose seat is still vacant. The state of the file, however, would appear not to call for such a measure.—*Madras Mail.*

A POINT lately came before the Government of India regarding the application of a resolution of the Financial Department, dated 26th April 1869, to the case of Mr. R. Burnham, a clerk on the establishment of the Foreign Secretariat, who is in receipt of a pension granted to him after he was discharged on a former occasion, on reduction, from the same office, where he was employed as a section writer. In accordance with the ruling of 26th April, Mr. Burnham is considered entitled to both his pension and the salary of his present office, provided his aggregate receipts do not exceed the salary relinquished by him at the time of the reduction. But as Mr. Burnham, as a section writer, drew no fixed pay, the Governor General in Council has directed that the amount of the pay relinquished by him at the time of the reduction should be calculated on the average of his actual earnings for the six months preceding the date of his discharge. It was further resolved that the same principle should be adopted in regard to the cases of all section writers, for the purposes of the resolution of the 26th April.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE BELGIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

In the House of Lords last night the question of private endowment was compromised by the Earl of Granville offering a lump sum of half a million pounds sterling.

Clauses 29 to 67 of the Irish Church Bill have been adopted.

In the House of Commons last night the Marquis of Hartington introduced his money bill for the purchase of the telegraphs.

1562 miles of the French Atlantic Cable have been laid.

The Belgian Railway question has terminated and a settlement has been come to, on all points satisfactory to France. The mediation of the English Government is understood to have assisted in bringing about this result. The final convention was signed on the 5th inst.

The Empress Eugenie will visit Constantinople before going to Egyyt.

LONDON, 3RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
Consols 92¾.
Oriental Bank shares £41
Chartered ,, £18 10s.
,, Merc. ,, £31
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France, ... £68,000,000.
,, Notes outstanding, ... £77,750,000.

LONDON, 5TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were quite unchanged.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 8th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.)

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Charing Cross yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, where he was received by the Prince of Wales and Musurus Pasha, by whom he was accompanied to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a body of Life Guards. His Highness was loudly cheered by the crowds in the streets through which he passed.

Demonstrations have taken place at Turin, Naples, Padua and Pavia. Tranquillity has been restored.

Disturbances have taken place at Milan. Order was restored by the military.

The shore end of the new French cable has been successfully laid and joined to the deep sea cable on board the Great Eastern, which afterwards left the harbour, accompanied by the Scandevia and Chiltern. Weather favourable.

The inauguration of the immersion of the French Transatlantic cable took place on the 21st with great éclat at Brest. 250 persons were invited to a banquet on board the Great Eastern, then at anchor in the harbour. The following toasts were drunk with much enthusiasm:—"To the Emperor Napoleon;" "To England;" "To America;" "To M. Vongey, Director of the French Telegraphs;" "To the Success of the Enterprise;" "To the Deputy of Brest;" and "To International Union."

The North German Parliament has been closed.

The Queen of Greece has given birth to a son. Mother and son are both doing well.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech to-day at Chalons, addressed the troops who took part in the Italian war, exhorting them to remember the great causes for which they fought, and terminating by saying that a history of wars is also a history of progress.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 8TH JULY.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 13¾ premium. Fives, 9½ premium. Fours, 4¾ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0¼d.
Dead Weight, £1 7s. 6d.
Light freight, £2 10s.
Cotton, £2.
Interest on Loans, 7 per cent.
Money market, unchanged.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-8.
No 40 Mule Twist good seconds per bundle Rs. 4-4.

LINE from Kotree to Mooltan, which would be 480 miles in length, on the left bank of the Indus; second, a branch from Lahore to Peshawur, 290 miles in length; and, third, a smaller branch from Sukkur, after the first extension has been made, via Shikarpore and Jacobabad, to Dadur, at the entrance of the Bolan Pass. To these he adds a recommendation in favour of the projected line between Hydrabad, via Oomercote, to Deesa, to connect with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India system. I need hardly say that the arguments Mr. Andrew adduces in favour of these extensions are of great weight; all the more so that he is no visionary, and that what he has already been instrumental in accomplishing has vindicated by the test of success his right to be heard on these topics.

The Cotton Market has been decidedly better this week, but I can hardly say that the event signifies an improvement in the condition of Lancashire. The failure of Livesey and Thorpe will, it is said, involve the stoppage of nine miles, and there are still a few small suspensions now and then. On the other hand, the lock-out at Oldham mentioned in my last has come to an end, and as manufacturers are almost universally employing their hands at lower wages, the margin of loss on working is far less than before, and has in some cases disappeared. There is very little new business, it is true, and things generally are dull, but many manufacturers are under contract, and hence stocks do not accumulate. They are consequently, though far from prosperous, in a much more independent position than before. Recent purchases of the raw material in Liverpool to carry out orders have given a good fillip to that market, and this week there has been a decided advance. As generally happens at this season, it was American cotton that rose most, the approaching termination of arrivals from that quarter causing a run upon these descriptions.

The failure since my last have been neither numerous nor important. Among them are Charles Ogleby and Co., oil merchants, Lambeth; two millers in Ireland, in rather a large way of business—Mr. Ryan, of Bruree, county Limerick, liabilities £80,000; and a Cork miller, with liabilities to the amount of £70,000; Field and Sturges, iron manufacturers, Oldbury, Staffordshire; and Mr. Samuel Bowen, in the same trade, Stourbridge. A house in Mexico—Chevaret and Co.,—is also reported as among the failures, involving a loss of £25,000 to Manchester people and a considerable amount to firms in London and Paris.

A meeting of the creditors of Watson and Sherbourn, manufacturers, of Manchester, was held a few days ago, and a committee of investigation appointed to report on Monday next. The liabilities were called £12,599, of which £3,000 was secured.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

HAVING succeeded, with some difficulty—as I don't count many Peers among my familiar friends—in obtaining an order for the gallery of the House of Lords last night, I found myself seated at a quarter to three in the afternoon on one of the cold stone seats in St. Stephen's Hall, to wait patiently till the opening of the door at five o'clock should give me a chance of getting in with "the ugly rush" of "men of meaner condition" (as the reporters describe them), to witness Lord Derby's last gallant but forlorn effort to stem the tide of democracy. If a strong sense of duty, and the knowledge that I had to find material for this letter to-day, had not sustained me, my political enthusiasm would soon have given way beneath the combined influence of the dreary weather and the gloomy, cheerless aspect of the spacious Gothic Hall, tenanted, as it was till past four o'clock, only by statues, policemen, and shivering "strangers." The clerical element was tremendously strong among the crowd of persons who had "orders;" and, as I had omitted to bring a book with me, I really envied the sever

A SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION FOR ALL INDIA.

G. O. BY SIR W. MANSFIELD.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June, 1869.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to decide that a Soldiers' Exhibition, open to the whole army of India, shall be held at Agra during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in January next.

Gratified by the success that has hitherto attended the local Exhibitions held at Lahore and Lucknow, the Government of India is desirous of enlarging the scope of the forthcoming Exhibition, which will take the place of the usual Annual Exhibition for 1870, and of affording to the whole army in India an opportunity of giving a practical exhibition of the results of the regimental industry, which in many cases is now known only through report.

Every regiment and battery of Artillery in the three Presidencies, whether British or Native, will accordingly be permitted to send to Agra articles aggregating a certain weight, which will be fixed and notified hereafter.

There will be no restriction as to the nature of the articles which will be received, whether the product of the regimental workshops or of private industry, the only condition being that everything exhibited must be *bona fide* the work of officers or of soldiers and their families, actually serving at the time of the Exhibition in a military capacity in India.

The Government of India will arrange for the free carriage of all articles intended for exhibition, and such articles as may remain undisposed of will also be conveyed back to the corps free of cost. But in order to diminish as far as possible the charge under the latter head, as well as to prevent disappointment on the part of the exhibitors, the Government of India desires to impress upon commanding officers the necessity of seeing that moderate prices are placed on articles sent up, and that the fantastic value occasionally put on laboriously-made trifles is avoided.

It is not intended that everything exhibited shall necessarily be offered for sale, but such articles as the owner wishes to retain should be marked "not for sale;" and as the expense of returning them will be incurred, the proportion of these goods must be limited to 10 per cent. of the whole. This does not apply to works of art and industry sent up by officers, from whom also trophies of war or of the chase, and any articles of an ornamental nature, will be received on loan.

The Government of India have further been pleased to decide that a few non-commissioned officers and men, selected from among the exhibitors, shall be allowed to proceed to Agra. Each regiment of Cavalry and battery of Artillery will be permitted to send one man, and each regiment of Infantry two men.

The Governor General in Council will be ready to grant Rs. 10,000 to be distributed in prizes, and Lord Mayo is prepared to offer two prizes of the value of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively for the two best oil or water-colour paintings painted in Hindoostan, open to the officers and men entitled to exhibit.

Private contributions, either for special prizes or in aid of the General Prize Fund, are invited from the public.

A central committee to be assisted by a secretary will forthwith be appointed at Agra under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are further requested to arrange for the formation of regimental committees, who will place themselves in communication with the central committee with regard to the matters of detail. All correspondence connected with the Exhibition should be addressed, and subscriptions remitted, to "The Secretary, Central Committee, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Agra."

Further particulars regarding prizes and the classification, packing, and transmission of goods will be published and circulated hereafter for general information, but the Government of India desires that it may be notified that prizes will be given in all branches of industry, including—

1. Carpenters', coopers', cabinet makers' and joiners' work of all descriptions.
2. Hardware and metal work in every variety.
3. Leather, rope, cane and mat work.
4. Drawings and designs (in oil, water colours, ink, and pencil,) photography, lithography and printers' work.
5. Models and designs of inventions and improvements.
6. Millinery, needle work of every description by soldiers, their wives and daughters.

LETTER FROM "COL. KIRKHAM," OF PRINCE KASSA'S ARMY.

A curious letter has just reached us from Abyssinia. The writer, who speaks of himself as in command of Prince Kassa's "disciplined forces," is no myth. The last we heard of him was from our correspondent at Aden, who told us of the intention of the adventurous gentleman to settle down in the land of Habesh. We daresay his narrative is genuine, but what he was Colonel of (for he called himself Colonel before his present visit to Abyssinia) we do not know. Adua (or Adowa) from which he writes is the capital of Tigré :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

My dear Mr. Editor,—As you took a great interest in the Abyssinian campaign, and in the country, I do myself the honour of sending you these few lines of what has happened since the British army left.

As you know, I was trying to get sanction from the Commander-in-Chief to drill and organise Prince Kassa's troops, after the campaign was over; but His Lordship could not give his sanction to any British subject remaining in the country at that time. I was compelled to go to Aden and remain there until I could learn further of the Government views on the matter.

I am happy to inform you I am now in Adua, drilling and organising the Abyssinians as quick as possible for an expected campaign. I have got orders from the Prince to drill 2,000 men for infantry, and 150 for artillery, for the 12 guns which the Prince received from Lord Napier of Magdala, after the campaign was over, for the assistance he rendered the British forces.

Since my arrival in Adua, I have had a good opportunity of seeing and knowing for myself the general character of Prince Kassa and his Chiefs. I believe the Prince a good, strict man, but the latter are all more or less men not to be trusted.

Prince Kassa has ordered all duty on foreign merchandise to be taken off; both export and import carried on by foreign merchants; and also he has given his Chiefs strict orders to render all the assistance in their power to foreign traders.

I have strongly advised him to connect a main road with Adua and Senafe, and to open up the Senafe road, and also to station 500 soldiers at that place. Also a patrolling party from Senafe to Camaiee, to protect and assist any foreign merchants that might come by that road.

His Highness has completely put a stop to all the slave trade passing through his country, and by his present plan of drilling and organising his troops, he will be able to offer good protection to merchants or foreigners choosing to settle in his country. I think he would grant large tracts of uncultivated land to any foreign company, for the purpose of growing cotton, coffee, indigo and sugar. It is my opinion that when His Highness feels himself strong enough, he will conquer the whole of Abyssinia; then there will be a fair chance of the whole of Ayssinia being opened up to foreign trade and improvements.

The Prince has already formed a market at Adua for all sorts of foreign merchandise.

As you know that Senafe is but 64 miles from Camalee, and Adua 62 miles from Senafe, making a total of 126 miles, about six days' journey from any part of Annesley Bay.

As there will be no duty to pay to the Turks nor the Abyssinians if the merchant manages rightly, there will be no occasion to go to Massowah; for they can land on any place in Annesley Bay and strike by the Senafe road. I shall be willing to give any information to merchants intending to trade with Abyssinia, by addressing by letter to

Colonel Kirkham,
Commanding Disciplined Forces, Adua,
Care of H. B. M. Consul, Massowah.

I have established a post once a month between Massowah and Adua. Political news are not much at present. Princes Gobazie and Menelek made peace the other day, but soon broke it again. They are all remaining quietly in their own countries until the rainy season is over. Prince Gobazie has written to Russia, asking for assistance and arms to conquer Abyssinia. I think there will be a great change after the rainy season is over; but I am doing my best in getting the men ready by that time. The Prince has given me great power over my soldiers, and to punish them myself.

The soldiers will be all drilled in English words of command and clothed in uniform—white drill with red facings and also red turbans. They look well, and you would not know them from Indian troops. The men are very sharp in picking up the drill, so I hope in six months to have them officered and drilled ready to take the field. I will write again next month. —I remain, my dear Mr. Editor, yours faithfully,

J. W. KIRKHAM,
Commanding Disciplined Forces, Adua.

Adua, 10th May, 1869.

THE LATE MASSACRE IN ABYSSINIA.

Mr. Henry Saint John Powell (brother of the late Mr. Powell, of Duffryn Collieries) and Mr. Jenkins (brother of the unfortunate lady who shared her husband's fate) left for Egypt on June 11 for the purpose of obtaining an adequate escort from the Egyptian governor at Massowah to proceed as near as practicable to the locality of the reported massacre, and to ascertain by personal inquiries on the spot the fate of their relatives. Should their worst fears be realised, they will wisely leave the punishment of the assassins to the only available instrumentality, namely, the Eyptian forces, who are now on active service in that territory. On the other hand, should it prove that the unfortunate party are retained as hostages by the wild Basemah tribe, negotiations will be set on foot and every conciliatory means used to effect their liberation.—*Home Paper.*

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A letter was addressed by the Supreme Government to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the 29th February 1868, stating "that all extra allowances granted to medical officers for the medical charge of colleges and lunatic asylums, &c., should be forfeited by such officers when absent on leave, and be paid in full to the officer who actually performs the work."

In reference to this an enquiry was sent to Government from the same quarter, "whether a medical officer on privilege leave may be permitted to draw his extra allowances in the event of their being available." The question has been answered in the negative.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Friday, the 2nd July 1869.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to exclude the ordinary Civil Courts from the cognizance of suits relating to land in the Bhután Dvárs, and to legalize certain rules for the settlement of the said territory.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey, Ellis, and Cockerell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a transshipment fee on opium.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey asked leave to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to transfer to Government certain funds belonging to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns.

Leave was granted.

The Council then adjourned to the 16th July 1869.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONERS.

A resolution of the Supreme Government, passed on the 24th October 1868, extended the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, civil and military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State:—"When an officer who has retired on a pension, obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the military officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a civil office he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

The Governor General in Council has now ruled that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

SALARIES AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

The Accountant General of the Punjab, on the 16th April 1869, enquired of the Supreme Government—*first*, whether a public officer transferred from one presidency or province to another, or proceeding on furlough or special leave to Europe, should draw his salary or absentee allowance "up to the date of his departure," or on "the completion of a month;" and, *secondly*, "whether in the case of officers going on furlough or special leave to Europe, the three years' average salary should be calculated up to the date of making over charge or up to the close of the month preceding" that date.

Resolution.—In reply to the Accountant General's first question, the Govern or General in Council observes that salaries and absen tee allowances in India must always be paid monthly, and that the only exception to this rule is the case of an officer proceeding on other than privilege leave out of India. In this case, the officer proceeding on leave should be paid by the officer in charge of the Treasury from which he draws pay when on duty up to the end of the month preceding that in which he makes over charge of his office. If he be employed at the station of the Ac. countant General of his Presidency, or pass through that station on his way to the port of embarkation, or embark at that station, he will be paid by that Accountant General up to the date of his leaving such station. If he embark at a port in any other than the Presidency in which he is employed, he will be paid up to the date of his embarkation by the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation.

With reference to the Accountant General's second question, His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule that furlough allowance shall be calculated on the average salary of the absentee for the three years immediately preceding the date on which he makes over charge of his office.

Pending the revision of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, nothing in this resolution shall entitle an uncovenanted servant to draw pay while on privilege leave.

THE BANKS OF BENGAL AND MADRAS.

The statement of dividends in yesterday's issue, quoted from the *Made as Mail*, was unfair in the gross, as the Bank of Bengal's dividend for the first half of 1867 was omit ted. The error is corrected in the following table, also taken from the *Mail*. It thus appears that the Ba nk of Bengal in the seven years 1862-1869 paid 84 per cent. in dividends, and the Bank of Madras 81½ per cent. on their respective capitals :—

Date.	Bengal.	Madras.
30th June 1862	14 ₹₹ per ann.	9½ ₹₹ per ann.
31st Dece. ,, ...	9½ ,,	10 ,,
30th June 1863	15 ,,	13 ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	12 ,,	12 ,,
30th June 1864	20 ,,	15 ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	10 ,,	12 ,,
30th June 1865	12 ,,	12 ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	8 ,,	13 ,,
30th June 1866	16 ,,	10 ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	10 ,,	7 ,,
30th June 1867	10 ,,	10 ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	7 ,,	9 ,,
30th June 1868	9 ,,	11½ ,,
31st Decr. ,, ...	8 ,,	7½ ,,
30th June 1869	8 ,,	12 ,,
2	168½ ₹₹	163½ ₹₹
	84 ,,	81½ ,,

BOMBAY.

Mirzah Fuzloolah Khan has been recognised by Government as Consul General for Persia at Bombay.

The High Court.—We observe that Mr. Wm. Edward McAdam has been appointed to act for Mr. G. H. Farran as head assistant to the Prothonotary. Who is Mr. McAdam?

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer Mula, on the 9th July (to-day) at 12 noon.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,12,97,633, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 29,013; of the total, Rs. 1,12,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Ice for Invalid Soldiers.—Ice-boxes are sanctioned for hospitals of European troops to which ice is supplied, in the proportion of one to each separate permanent hospital, to be obtained by indent on the Barrack Department, which will be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

Mr. E. Pratt.—We understand that Mr. E. Pratt Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has been suspended from the service since Wednesday last by order of Government. For what reason this has been done is not at present known.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Emeu, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for China, with 1452 chests of Malwa opium, 351 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. J. R. Campbell and Mr. Young. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. De Silva, Mr. J. H. Adams, and Captain G. Peiriligis. For Hongkong—Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee and Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. Jervis, who has been apprehended at Kurrachee on an alleged charge of criminal breach of trust, under instructions from the magisterial authorities at Allahabad, will be taken down to Bombay, by steamer, to-day (July 3), for the purpose of being made over to the police authorities there, in view to his being sent by rail to Allahabad.—*Sindian.*

Mortuary Returns from Military Cantonments.—The Governor General in Council has directed that the copy of the monthly returns for the registration of deaths in military cantonments, referred to in G.O.C.C. No. 387, dated 20th December 1868, shall be transmitted to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, through His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th July, was 328, being an increase of 30 as compared with the preceding week, 3 less than the total of the week ending 7th July 1868, and 54 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 42 births were reported.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—We learn from a University notification in the *Government Gazette*, that the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal (to the value of Rs. 200) for the year 1868-69 for the best competitive Essay on "A Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for public and domestic buildings in India," has been awarded to Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., of Elphinstone College.

Accidentally Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, named Hoossein Abdoolla. It appeared that he took his father's buffaloes to water at a quarry hole behind the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, and that the buffaloes returned home without him. His father became anxious, and having gone in search, found near the quarry a cloth which the unfortunate boy had on when he left home. The body was found afterwards in the quarry hole. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 30th June, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd June :—

		30th June.	22nd June.
Rs.	10 Note.....	Rs. 28,88,590	Rs. 28,92,020
Rs.	20 ,, ...	Rs. 16,17,620	Rs. 16,76,440
Rs.	50 ,, ...	Rs. 24,20,450	Rs. 25,12,650
Rs.	100 ,, ...	Rs. 52,21,300	Rs. 54,99,500
Rs.	500 ,, ...	Rs. 18,26,500	Rs. 18,01,000
Rs.	1,000 ,, ...	Rs. 3,52,14,000	Rs. 3,49,04,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,89,88,460	Rs. 4,91,95,010

The Drowned Seamen of the Great Northern.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions towards defraying the expenses incurred in the funeral of those drowned by the wreck of the Great Northern :—

J. Ryan, Esq	Rs.	140.
A Mason	,,	10.
.....	,,	50.
Sums previously acknowledged	,,	55.
Total received	Rs.	255.

The Case against three Mussulmans for an attempted Fraud.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the three Mussulmans by name Hajee Esmail Abdoolla, Hassum Ali Kassum Ali, and Shaik Ahmed Shaik Chand, were again placed at the bar, before Mr. R. H. Showell, and charged with attempting to cheat one Ruttonjee Pestonjee on the 3rd inst. Mr. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, defended the prisoners. Nurrotumdas Purshotumdas, a broker, who had been induced to join in the business by a promise of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 out of Rs. 10,000 which the prisoners expected to draw from the prosecutor, whom they thought to dupe, gave lengthy evidence to the same effect as that of the prosecutor published on Tuesday. The Magistrate again adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday the 14th inst., and admitted the prisoners to bail.

Allowances to Uncovenanted Servants.—The officiating Accountant General at Bombay lately enquired of the Supreme Government "whether an uncovenanted servant acting for another on a salary of less than Rs. 100 per mensem should be permitted to draw deputation allowance under the old rules, *viz.*, a moiety of his substantive appointment *plus* a moiety of the acting appointment." In reply it has been stated that the old rules for the grant of acting allowance to uncovenanted servants have been abolished, and that the acting allowance of the substitute of an uncovenanted servant on a salary of even less than Rs. 100 per mensem, should always be regulated, if practicable, by the resolution No. 122, passed on the 6th January 1869, whenever it is necessary formally to appoint a substitute for the absentee. It has also been pointed out that the old rules did not, as was apparently supposed, invariably allow the substitute of an uncovenanted servant to draw half his substantive salary and half the salary of the absentee.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 3rd, 4th, and 5th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 5	0 34
,, Calcutta	14 21	2 0
,, Madras	3 24	1 1

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 8th, 12 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line imperfect communication to Bagdad; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, Great Britain via Turkey, 6th July, via Russia, 16th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cochin, 8th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, barometer 29·950, thermometer 82, sky cumulus.

Cannanore, 8th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·910, rain 77 cents.

Vingorla, 8th, 10 A.M.—Weather partially cloudy, thermometer 84, wind south moderate, rain 16 cents.

Carwar, 8th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·93, rain 53 cents.

Kolapore, 7th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86.

Paumben, 7th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 96, barometer 29·90.

Mangalore, 8th, 1 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west by south, thermometer 78·25, rain 1·29.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There was held, last Sunday, at the house of Dr. Sakaram, at Girgaum, a Prarthana Samaj, which was attended by a pretty large number of people, all of them Hindoos, with the exception of myself.

I was very much delighted to see there that a portion of the Mahratti-speaking Hindoos had left off idol-worshipping and worshipped the true God, the Creator of us all and of everything. But that which gave me still greater delight, was that at the Samaj there could be seen a few of the fair sex too, who attentively listened to the prayer and to the sermon (read out by Mr. Sadhu Krishna Dhonda), and who, with voice which 'twas a pleasure to listen to, sang from a Mahratti book a few verses in praise of the Creator.

The Mahratti-speaking Hindoos deserve great encomium for the rapid progress they are making in both social and religious reform. But is it not indeed a very lamentable fact, that none of the Gujaratee-speaking Hindoos have as yet left off idol-worshipping? How is it that as yet there is no such Samaj among *them?* Why do not the educated members of the community—why do not those who have been honoured with degrees by the University of Bombay—why do not those who taught by education, now almost scorn to frequent a Hindoo temple and worship images of stones,—why do not *they* take immediate steps to organise one? Why do they hesitate—why are they so timid *now* when their brethren have already shown them the way? Do they dread the wrath of their caste-fellows? Do they care to please them more than to please their God?—Yours, &c., M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH JULY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Theft.—Baba Dada was ordered to receive ten stripes, Shaik Abdool Coodabux ten stripes, and Babajee Ramjee eight stripes—all for theft.

Assault.—Pallonjee Hormusjee and Rustomjee Dorabjee were fined Rs. 3 each for assaulting Bai Mea.

Trespass.—Dajee Samboo was fined Rs. 5, in default to go to prison for seven days, for trespass in the lines of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Colaba.

Assault by a Sailor.—Joseph Smith, seaman of the West Riding, was sent to prison for a month for assaulting William Underwood, apprentice.

Disobedient Sailors.—Nine men from the Lord Strathnairn were sent to prison for one week for disobedience. J. Smith (the man who assaulted the apprentice as above) and other two men from the West Riding were sent to prison for a month for disobedience, and Charles McCarthy, of the Prince of Wales, for a fortnight.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 3.)

Home Department.

The services of the Reverend W. M. Lethbridge, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M.D., assumed charge of the Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Foreign Department.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to invest Surgeon T. Beaumont, M.D., Residency Surgeon of Indore, in charge of the Central Jail at that station, with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Sections 5 and 6 of Regulation XIV. of 1816, for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined in the aforesaid Jail, with effect from the 1st June 1869.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. Beaumont, M.D., Residency Surgeon of Indore, to be a Justice of the Peace within the precincts of the Central Jail at Indore.

Major H. Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar in the room of Captain A. G. Mayne, who has resigned.

Under the provisions of Section 2, Act XVI. of 1865, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to continue the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts in suits and appeals for rights in land in the District of Oonao, in Oudh, for a further period of two years with effect from the 30th June 1869.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to Tehseldars in the Hyderabad Assigned District, the powers conferred on Revenue Officers by Section 1 of Bombay Act III. of 1846, being an Act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. R. Hay, appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, assumed charge of his appointment on the 26th April 1869.

Financial Department.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. G. Hewson, Controller of the Money Order Office, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore, in the 4th Class of the Financial Department.

In the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 5 of Act IX. of 1869, the Indian Income Tax Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Jynteah Hills from the operation of that Act.

Colonel J. Carpendale, Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, having been allowed by the Local Government to proceed on private leave for two months, made over charge of his Office to Surgeon P. F. Bellew, the Assay Master of the Madras Mint, on the 1st inst.

Mr. J. Taylor, an Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Bengal.

Military Department.

Drum-Major Robert Cureton, of the 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, is, as a special case, allowed the increased pension of his rank for service exceeding 40 years with unblemished character, viz., Rupees 12 per mensem, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment—the pension to be disbursed in the Sirhind Circle.

Colonel Francis Elliot Voyle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 4th June 1869, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1863, paragraph 61, clause 2.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Mackenzie, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Rajshahye, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant, Presidency General Hospital, vice Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D., placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, or until further orders. The appointment to have effect from the date of his being relieved from the civil medical charge of Rajshahye.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that in honor of the late Viceroy, the new station about to be formed in the neighbourhood of Sydun Bowlee, shall be designated Lawrencepore.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the 2nd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force :—Ensign G. W. Anson, of the 92nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant W. O. Thompson, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Infantry—Major H. N. Hodgson (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 9th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. McKenzie, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant R. P. Nisbett (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Phillpotts, retired.

Infrantry—Major E. P. Lloyd (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 24th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. C. Lindsay, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant C. H. T. Marshall (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) N. Hodgson, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major G. G. Cunliffe (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. Z. Darrah, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Arthur Plantagenet Brooms, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) E. P. Lloyd, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major R. D'O. C. Bracken (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. E. Oakes, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Samuel Brown Home, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) G. G. Cunliffe, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major H. Pond (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment—Captain C. M. N Fellows (107th Foot), promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Edwin Robert Pym, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) R. D'O C. Bracken, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major A. K. Comber (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 18th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) M. Hunter promoted to Major; and Lieutenant A. D. G. Inglis (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. Pond, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major (Captain in Staff Corps) E. J. L. Twynam, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 26th Native Infantry—Captain D. Macdonald (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and Lieutenant Captain (Staff Corps) S. Beckett, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. K. Comber, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major G. L. Fraser (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 23rd Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Major) G. R. Westmacott (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Alfred Thornton Davis, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain in Staff Corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major J. Fendall (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) F. E. Laing, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major G. M. Battye (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. Maxwell, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant W. L. Noverre (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) J Fendall, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major A. F. Corbett (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 43rd Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. H. B Bruce, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant F. H. Alexander (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) F. Corbett, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps), H. C. Cuppage, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 15th Native Infantry—Captain C. T. O. Mayne (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and Lieutenant B. E. Gowan (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) F. Corbett, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major E. Hyndman (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. K. O. Gilbert, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant J. Miller (Captain in Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major A. T. Armstrong (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. P. Williams, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant T. Davies (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) G. Price, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major, Brevet Colonel (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) C. A. Barwell, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 16th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. Hunter promoted to Major; and Lieutenant A. D. G. Inglis (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. Pond, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major (Captain in Staff Corps) E. J. L. Twynam, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 26th Native Infantry—Captain D. Macdonald (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and Lieutenant Captain (Staff Corps) S. Beckett, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. K. Comber, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major G. L. Fraser (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 23rd Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Major) G. R. Westmacott (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Alfred Thornton Davis, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain in Staff Corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major J. Fendall (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) F. E. Laing, promoted to Major; and General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major G. M. Battye (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. Maxwell, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant W. L. Noverre (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) J Fendall, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

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Infantry—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps), H. C. Cuppage, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 15th Native Infantry—Captain C. T. O. Mayne (Staff Corps), promoted to Major; and Lieutenant B. E. Gowan (Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) F. Corbett, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major E. Hyndman (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. K. O. Gilbert, promoted to Major; and Lieutenant J. Miller (Captain in Staff Corps), promoted to Captain, from 12th May 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry—Major A. T. Armstrong (Staff Corps), promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. P. Williams, prom

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

A CROWDED meeting, called by the Mayor, was held at Birmingham on Monday night, the 14th June, in the Town-hall, to consider the Irish Church Bill. Tickets were issued early for the platform, and were divided equally among the leaders of the two political parties. There was an immense preponderance of Liberals in the galleries and the body of the hall. The Mayor presided.

The Town Clerk read letters of apology from the borough members. The letter of the Right Hon. John Bright is as follows :—

"London, June 9.

"Dear Sir,—I must ask my friends to excuse me if I am unable to accept their invitation for the meeting on Monday next. The Lords are not very wise, but there is sometimes profit to the people even in their innovations. If they should delay the passing of the Irish Church Bill for three months they will stimulate discussion on important questions, which, but for their infatuation, might have slumbered for many years. It is possible that a good many people may ask what is the special value of a Constitution which gives a majority of 100 in one House for a given policy, and a majority of 100 in another House against it. It may be asked also why the Crown, through its Ministers in the House of Commons, should be found in harmony with the nation, while the Lords are generally in direct opposition to it. Instead of doing a little childish tinkering about life peerages it would be well if the Peers could bring themselves on a line with the opinions and necessities of our day. In harmony with the nation, they may go on for a long time ; but, throwing themselves athwarth its course they may meet with accidents not pleasant for them to think of. But there are not a few good and wise men among the Peers, and we will hope their counsels may prevail. I am sure you will forgive me if I cannot come to your meeting.—Believe me always, very truly yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"Mr. H. B. S. Thompson, Secretary to the Birmingham Liberal Association."

Mr. Thomas Lloyd proposed the following resolution :—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Irish Church Bill introduced by Her Majesty's Ministers, being wise in policy and just in principle, and having passed the House of Commons by large majorities in accordance with the national will as declared at the late general election, ought speedily to become law."

He urged strongly that respect for the national will demanded that no obstruction should be placed in the way of the Bill being passed into law. There were several attempts at interruption during the delivery of Mr. Lloyd's speech, but the expressions of dissent were drowned in vociferous and prolonged shouts of applause.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech combated the assertions made as to the alleged Conservative reaction.

Mr. S. S. Lloyd rose to propose an amendment. He was met with a storm of groans, of hisses, and cheers from the Conservative portion of the audience. He appealed in vain to the meeting to allow him a hearing, and the appeal when seconded by the Mayor was equally ineffectual. Mr. Lloyd stood in front of the platform for more than an hour, during which a scene of indescribable confusion prevailed. The Mayor over and over again implored the meeting to hear Mr. Lloyd, but the meeting only grew more vehement in its expressions of refusal. Now and again a prominent disturber of the peace was followed by the police and summarily ejected, but perfect good humour upon the whole prevailed. A declaration by Mr. Lloyd that he would not sit down until he had obtained a hearing served only to evoke a stave of the popular song, "We won't go home till morning." Mr. Lloyd, however, did ultimately sit down, but only to start to his feet again at the instigation of his surrounding supporters. The Mayor put it to the meeting whether Mr. Lloyd should be heard or not. The noise prevented his worship from being understood, and the tumult continued without abatement. Ultimately the resolution was adopted by a large majority, as well as a petition to the House of Lords in favour of the second reading of the Bill. Neither Mr. Lloyd nor Dr. Evans, who were to move the amendment, were heard. P. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer, had intimated his intention of being present, but he was taken into custody on a sworn information previous to the commencement of the meeting.

A large meeting was held outside at which resolutions were carried in favour of the Bill.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

In the House of Commons on June 17, Colonel North, who was much cheered on rising, said,—I beg leave to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the letter read at a public meeting at Birmingham on Monday, the 14th inst., signed "John Bright," and which has appeared in the public journals, was written by the President of the Board of Trade ; and, if so, whether the Government concur in the opinions therein expressed ?

Mr. Gladstone, who was also much cheered on rising, said,—In answer to the inquiry of the hon. and gallant gentleman, I have to state that the letter which has been published in the journals as having been addressed by my right hon. friend to some of his constituents at Birmingham, and as having been read at a public meeting there, is—his production. (Laughter.) Further, sir, I have to state that letter was written by my right hon. friend without communication with his colleagues, upon his own responsibility, as, in fact, also was a letter I myself wrote to a gentleman at Bradford acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at a town meeting on the Irish Church two days before ; and that letter of mine was published in the same paper with the letter of my right hon. friend, but it was not dignified with the same large and clear type, nor with the same prominent position in the newspaper, and it attracted, I feel somewhat mortified in saying, no notice whatever. (Laughter.) With respect to the latter part of the question of the hon. and gallant gentleman, that is, as to whether the Government agree in the opinions expresed in that letter, I must say that the Government have not thought it their duty, and will not think it their duty to consider in detail the particulars of those opinions, and for a reason which I think the hon. and gallant gentleman will readily perceive to be just. There may be many things with which in the abstract as propositions the Government would agree, and yet with which as a Government they might not think themselves justified or warranted in stating with regard to the action of a branch of the Legislature. What the hon. and gallant gentleman is, I think, perfectly entitled to ask from me is whether the Government themselves in any manner approve, or desire in appearance to approve, any interference, by threat, dictation, or otherwise, the perfectly free action of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, upon that subject I hope I may appeal to the tone that has been preserved in debate both here and elsewhere to sustain me when I say that nothing can be further from our intentions. (Hear.) Each branch of the Legislature in this country is not only naturally, but justly jealous of the slightest attempt to interfere with its liberty of discussion, and most of all would it feel that jealousy when sentiments, which might be in themselves possibly defensible, just, or wholesome, were propounded with a *quasi* authority of the Ministers of the Crown. And, sir, I may presume to state, as the question has been raised—I don't say unjustifiably raised—that these are not mere words upon our part, for I can say for myself that within the last week or ten days overtures have been made to me from large centres of population with respect to the holding of great meetings on the subject (hear, hear) now under discussion in the House of Lords. I have, as far as I could presume to do so, steadily discouraged such meetings (hear, hear), and perhaps I may be permitted to say also, on the part of my right hon. friend, though again without concert with me, and upon his own responsibility, that he has met similar overtures by pursuing a similar course to that I deemed it right to adopt, and he has been anxious to avert any popular action of that kind which may interfere, or seem to interfere, with the free action of the House of Peers. (Cheers.)

DR. CUMMING AND THE POPE.

DR. CUMMING, at a meeting held at Leeds on June 15, read some correspondence which has passed between himself and Dr. Manning. Dr. Manning could not say what freedom of action or speech would be accorded to Dr. Cumming should he attend the General Council, and referred him to the Pope for information on the point. The doctor said he was now busy writing a letter to the Pope, and he had no doubt, if His Holiness could not answer him, Cardinal Antonelli, who was really Pope, would ; and if he had free speech granted him he should go to the Council. If this opportunity was afforded him, he should have an opportunity of showing that the unity of Christ's Church is, in its highest and sublimest sense, existed in English and Scottish Christendom at this moment. If they took the questions on which true Christians agreed, and some of the questions on which they conscientiously differed, they would find that the questions on which they differed were like the clouds which floated above, and darkened, it was true, the light slightly as they passed, but that the great truths on which Protestants were at one were like the stars, far beyond the clouds, shining in their original and undimmed splendour. And hence he would show the Council that in the Protestant Church we had unity but no uniformity ; while in the Roman Catholic Church they had perfect uniformity, but no unity.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE chairman of the Channel Tunnel Committee, Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Brassey, jun., M.P., accompanied by the engineers, Messrs. J. Hawkshaw, J. Brunlees, and W. Low, having had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon, have obtained the report made by a special commission appointed by his Majesty to examine into the practicability of executing the proposed submarine tunnel between England and France. The report is of considerable length ; all the members agree upon the practicability of the undertaking, as proposed by the English engineers, and the simplicity of ventilating during construction, by means of the doubledriftway. There are some differences of opinion as to whether the amount of probable traffic would be remunerative at first. They think it will take time to develop the traffic in opposition to established routes, but that other matters than traffic solely ought to be considered, "such as the advantage of strengthening the bonds which unite us to an industrious, conservative, and wise people, whose alliance with France constitutes a valuable pledge for the peace of the world." The French council of engineers of roads and brigades, and council of mining engineers, were unanimously of opinion that the driving of a submarine tunnel across the Straits, in the manner proposed by the English engineers, presented no insurmountable difficulties. Copies of the report and other documents have been sent to the President of the Board of Trade.—*Builder.*

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., to be Civil Commandant at Accra, in Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast, on the Western Coast of Africa.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 18th June, 1869.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Commissary-General George Horne, upon retired pay, to have the honorary rank of Commissary-General. Dated 1st April, 1869.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE Registrar-General states—according to the returns received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief—that the strength of the army, at home and abroad, in the year 1867 was 200,335,—viz , at home, 87,607 ; abroad, 112,728. In England and the Channel Islands the strength was 60,344 ; in Scotland, 3,517 ; and in Ireland, 23,746. In the total strength at home the deaths were,—of officers 49, of non-commissioned officers and men 901, representing a mortality in the former of 10·95 per 1,000, and in the latter of 10·84 per 1,000. In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 12·55, in Ireland 6·62 per 1,000. In Great Britain the death-rate of men was 12·06, in Ireland 7·54. In the total strength abroad, in 1867, the deaths were,—of officers 81, of men 2,203, representing a mortality of 13·33 per 1,000 in officers, and 20·66 in men. In 1865 the mortality of men abroad was 21·02 : in 1866 it fell as low as 15·40 per 1,000.

AN AMERICAN ALABAMA.

THERE appears to be no doubt that at least one vessel equipped with warlike stores for the insurgents in Cuba was allowed to escape from New York. The American Government stopped the Quaker City, but only after strong reinforcements for the rebels had safely departed from the port. Of course they will compensate Spain for the consequences of this negligence. A correspondent of a New York paper sailed with one expedition "ostensibly for Jamaica." Seeing that the vessel had on board arms for 5,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery, the authorities must have wondered what was her business at Jamaica. In future, when the exertions of the Government to stop the Quaker City are boasted of, it would be well to explain the escape of vessels, loaded with arms, which scarcely took the trouble to conceal their real destination.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO M. MACKAU.

THE *People* of June 16 published the following letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackau, member of the Legislative Body :—

"I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle or the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a Government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country.

"NAPOLEON."

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

THE strength of this force in 1867 amounted to 196,340, and the number of deaths reported during that year was 5,283, yielding a proportionate mortality of 26·9 per 1,000 strength. The deaths from different diseases show that there were 367 from typhus, 214 from dysentery, 212 from cholera, 346 from yellow fever, 52 from purpura and scurvy, 151 from consumption, 1,808 by shipwreck, and 1,105 by other accidental drowning. Of the 5,283 deaths nearly half (2,442) occurred in the period of life 20-30 years. The number of deaths under 20 years of age was 932, at ages 31-40 the number was 799, at 41-50 it was 353, and at 51 years of age and upwards it was 106. The rating returns show that 2,015 of the deaths were those of able seamen, 612 were ordinary seamen, 434 mates, 433 apprentices and boys, 160 boatswains, 207 stewards, 153 cooks, 179 carpenters, 117 firemen, and 64 engineers.

THE VICEROY AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE *Times* (June 18) observes :—"The Viceroy has an object in his visit. He desires, among other things, to secure the neutralisation of that famous canal which M. de Lesseps has at length cut through the Isthmus of Suez. Since the scheme was described by its own promoters as a commercial adventure of all nations, we suppose they would cheerfully close with a proposal for preserving its traffic from interruption. A war, whatever else it did, would certainly destroy the dividends of shareholders unless the canal were secured from attack ; but, perhaps, the whole question of this waterway and its results is still more obscure than is imagined. In the meantime, however, it must not be forgotten that if our traditional policy has allied us rather with the Sultan than his Viceroy, the Pashas of Egypt have uniformly deserved well of England and Englishmen. Ismail Pasha is entitled to an honourable and cordial reception at our hands."

THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent, writing on June 1, makes a statement which, if true, must be exceedingly gratifying :—

The United States' Government, it is generally believed, has abandoned the idea of seeking redress from England for issuing the Neutrality Proclamation of May, 1861, because there is no tenable ground on which it can be demanded. The address of President Woolsey, of Yale College, who is a strong American authority on international law, showed what slim chance there would be of maintaining such a demand, and researches made by the State Department disclose that the American Government in this matter is estopped by its own previous action. Hence the Cabinet questions whether it will be proper to now make any reference to England's early recognition of the Confederacy, and, there being grave doubts of its good policy, the idea is given up. The State Department is said to have been making researches in the earlier diplomatic correspondence of the war, from which it appears that on the 12th of June, 1861, Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington explained to the Secretary of State that England in issuing the proclamation of May intended to be strictly neutral ; that Mr. Adams, then American Minister at London, wrote to the Secretary of State on the 21st of June, 1861, that a desire to be perfectly neutral inspired Her Majesty's Ministers, and that Secretary Seward in reply, while regretting the proclamation, virtually declared that there was no special cause for trouble at that time on account of it. On the 17th of June, 1861, the Spanish Government issued its proclamation of neutrality in the American war, and on the 19th of July Senator Carl Schurz, then American Minister at Madrid, wrote to Secretary Seward an account of his interview with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which Schurz says :—

"Senor Calderon Callanter then asked me whether the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain in regard to our domestic troubles was satisfactory to my Government. I replied that the Government of the United States asked for and expected from foreign Powers nothing but to be left to dispose of our domestic controversy as it deemed best. As to the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain, I had received no expression of opinion from my Government, and thought it would be considered satisfactory."

The Spanish proclamation appears to have been eminently satisfactory to the United States' Government, for on August 5, 1861, Schurz again wrote to Seward :—

"In pursuance of the instruction contained in your despatch, I addressed a note to Senor Calderon Callanter, a copy of which is hereto annexed. I would have solicited an interview with the Secretary for the purpose of expressing to him the satisfaction with which the proclamation of the Queen was received by the President, had he not been absent from the capital."

The note addressed to Senor Calderon Callanter referred to was dated July 31, 1861, and was in these words :—

"Sir,—Yesterday I received a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States, informing me that the President has read with the greatest satisfaction the proclamation of Her Catholic Majesty concerning the unfortunate troubles that have arisen in the United States, and it affords me the sincerest pleasure to express to your Excellency the high sense which the President entertains of Her Majesty's prompt decision and friendly action upon this occasion."

During the rebellion the United States' Government was extremely anxious to keep the peace and maintain friendly relations with all foreign nations. A knowledge of this, and also of the fact that the European neutrality proclamations were not then formally complained of by the Government seems, to the President's advisers to indicate that an estoppel is put upon complaint now.

But one leading man in America still cries for war —now that Sumner has relapsed into silence, and Chandler has crossed the ocean to beard the lion in his den—and he is General Butler. Butler was selected as the orator of the day at the decoration of the soldiers' grave at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 29th of May and in his address he paid his respects to England. From a hotel balcony in the town he delivered his speech to an audience of about 2,000 persons.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—We understand that, under present arrangements, Prince Arthur will proceed to Canada in the autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return, in the following spring, he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment which will be stationed at Woolwich.—*Globe.*

THE maxim of "More haste, less speed," has been verified in the case of Her Majesty's ship Barrosa. This ship, on the news of the mishap which occurred to the *Galatea*, was immediately got in readiness at Sheerness to proceed to the relief of her sister ship, but on her way westward she also ran ashore, and will have to be subjected to the process of docking at Devonport before she can be allowed to proceed to sea.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE home papers announce the death, on the 10th ult., at Victoria, British Columbia, of Governor Seymour. He died of exhaustion supervening upon diarrhœa after returning in Her Majesty's ship Sparrow Hawk from the North Coast. He was the brother of Major-General Francis Seymour, C.B., and had been indefatigable in his exertions to restore order and to promote the prosperity of the Colony.

WHITEHALL, June 17, 1869.—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Alexander Shanks, Esq., who is actually and entirely employed in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan beyond the Queen's dominions, as Engineer in Chief, Her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, which the Sultan has been pleased to confer upon him.

IMPERIAL LINEN.

ENGLISH housekeepers will be amused by an account of the Imperial stock of linen, which the *Constitutionnel* of yesterday reprints from *Le Sport*. As there is a distinction between the private stock of the Emperor and the Empress and the linen of the Crown, as it is called, we are not trenching upon personal matters in referring to the latter, which comprises only that for the official use of the town and country palaces of France. This has been accumulating through all the different dynasties which have presided over that mercurial nation, and to the lovers of quaint analogy we recommend the fact that the napkins used by the *grand monarque* were of common linen, only distinguished from those used by other people by having woven into the tissue the figure of the King on horseback and wearing a stupendous wig. We are not told, in what sheets former princely personages reposed themselves ; possibly they dispensed with the luxury altogether, but Napoleon the First reclined between Dutch linen, while the Bourbons of the Restoration were only content with cambric. The present Emperor, is, however, satisfied with a commoner material. The census of this linen of the Crown comprises 30,000 articles of all sorts, of which 800 to 1,000 pairs of sheets, 1,025 dozens of napkins, 900 tablecloths, &c., are appropriated to Fontainebleau. One of these tablecloths is big enough to dine 280 people, and when folded makes a bundle 30 *centimètres* high by 50 square. Two relays are sent every week for the Court at the Tuileries, each containing about 1,000 articles. After all this we are not surprised that the annual washing bill amounts to 120,000 francs, not far short of £5,000 a year.—*Globe.*

THE COALFIELDS OF BRITAIN.

(*The Times.*)

THE Royal Commission on British Coalfields is still prosecuting its labours, but a very reassuring forecast of its promised Report was offered by Mr. Hussey Vivian on Tuesday evening. The panic which prevailed on this subject a few years ago was not wholly unreasonable, and the belief in the approaching exhaustion of our Coal Supply was certainly sanctioned by high authorities. So far back as 1829, when steam-power had scarcely emerged from its infancy, the attention of Parliament was called to the practice of burning most of the small coal at the pit's mouth. This practice had originated chiefly in the assessment of duties upon coal in London by measure, and not by weight, so that it became the interest of the dealer to export it in the most compact form. "We have witnessed," says Dr. Buckland, "during many years the disgraceful and almost incredible fact that more than a million chaldrons per annum, being nearly one-third part of the best coals produced by the mines near Newcastle, have been condemned to wanton waste on a fiery heap perpetually blazing near the mouth of almost every coal-pit in that district." The mode of assessment was then altered, in accordance with the Report of a Committee, and the practice was materially checked. Still, Dr. Buckland, writing in 1836, considered that the destruction of coal was still going on to a ruinous extent, and emphatically recorded his protest against squandering "the resources of posterity." This warning, though echoed by Dr. Arnold and other writers, remained practically unheeded till it was taken up by Sir William Armstrong and Professor Jevons, whose views were adopted to a great extent not only by Mr. J. S. Mill, but also by Mr. Gladstone. In his Budget speech of 1866 Mr. Gladstone insisted upon the exhaustible quality of our coalfields as a strong reason for reducing the National Debt. Following out the views of Mr. Hunn, he argued that whereas the consumption of coal in the current year was about 84,000,000 tons, and whereas the annual rate of consumption is constantly increasing, we should have consumed by the year 1970 "a greater amount than all we now know to be available in Great Britain within 4,000 feet of the surface." In a true, Mr. Gladstone admitted, by that time substitutes might be found, "but if that were found it would not be peculiar to England. We shall have lost that special advantage which secures our superiority to other nations in certain great branches of manufacture ; rents, wages, and profits must decline ; and the charge on the National Debt will remain a permanent mortgage on the lands and durable property of the country." These gloomy forebodings, so far as they were founded on the increasing rate of consumption, appear to have been more than verified by the experience of the last three years. According to Mr. Pease, the quantity of coal now annually raised exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and while the Coal Supply of 1865 was valued at £16,000,000, "at the present time it is valued at £24,000,000." These figures, we confess, startle us so much that we should like to known the exact basis for them, but it may be assumed that we consume more and more coal every year, and the question is what our prospects upon that assumption are.

This question obviously involves several independent processes of investigation, and Mr. Hussey Vivian gives a very satisfactory account of the course pursued by the Commission of which he is a member. Five sub-committees have been appointed to report on five distinct points—the possible depth of coal-workings, the alleged waste in the production of coal, the alleged waste in the consumption of coal, the exhaustible coal-fields under recent strata, and the probable future consumption of coal. The researches of the fourth sub-committee appear to be completed, and their results have been summed up in a memorandum by Sir Roderick Murchison, showing that we have a very large estimated reserve of coal in fields hitherto unknown. Whether these fields are really accessible or capable of being worked must depend on considerations within the province of the first Sub-committee, for it is vain to congratulate ourselves on the existance of inexhaustible mines of wealth only to be exhumed at a temperature beyond the endurance of man. The same remark applies to another inquiry of more immediate interest which has been wisely intrusted to some of the most eminent coalowners—the inquiry into the probable extent of the coalfields now in work. Mr. Vivian's statement on this point is as yet insufficiently gratifying that, had it not been made under a sense of responsibility, we might regard it as too good to be true :—"The only district completely finished was that which embraced the Bristol, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire coalfields ; of this only one-seventy-ninth or one-fortieth, according to the depth taken, had been exhausted ; and, supposing the increase in consumption to maintain an average of 100,000,000 tons a year, the supply from this district alone might be regarded as practically inexhaustible." He believed the Reports upon the other coalfields would prove as satisfactory as this was, and if they did, there could be no reasonable doubt that we had coal enough for all time." Before, however, we can be justified in reposing upon this assurance, we ought to have an approximate calculation of the very uncertain and conjectural element—the probable increase of future consumption. Such a calculation has been undertaken by Mr. Robert Hunt, of the mining Record Office, for the last Subcommittee. To some it may possibly appear like a calculation of the fuel needed by the inhabitants of some foreign planet, where, for aught we know fire burns under wholly different conditions. We can only wish Mr. Hunt the success his boldness deserves. At all events, whatever conclusion, he cannot be refuted in this generation, and if his predictions should ever prove erroneous, it will be when the Commission of 1867 has been forgotten like the Committee of 1829.

We heartily agree with Mr. Vivian that £20,000 will have been well spent in eliciting the information of which he gives us a valuable instalment, and of which the whole is speedily forthcoming. At the same time we must decline to rest the general case, with Mr. J. S. Mill, on the ground of our duty towards a remote posterity. That posterity has claims upon us no one disputes, but it is absurd to represent them as claims of gratitude, just as it would be absurd to regard the exertions of a parent for the sake of his children in the light of an obligation conferred by the latter. If by paying a higher price for coal now we could cheapen it for the benefit of a distant age, no economist would recommend us to make the sacrifice ; on the contrary, we should doubtless be urged to let the money thus saved "fructify in our pockets." The relation between ourselves and generations beyond the vanishing point of political vision, however metaphysically interesting, cannot determine the expediency of husbanding coal instead of wasting it. The expediency of husbanding coal is a most palpable dictate of self-interest ; for, as in agriculture, so in mining, and almost every other department of human industry, each new augmentation of produce is obtained at a cost more than proportionate. We cannot tell, indeed, what new agent may displace steam-power, or what new method of generating steam-power may be discovered by science. Still less can we foresee whether the marvellous progress of the mechanical arts and manufactures, of which steam-power is at once the cause and the effect, will be maintained at the same rate of expansion. But all this is little better than visionary speculation. We see that coal is not only a necessary of life in this climate, with our present knowledge of natural laws, but also the mainstay of all our great industries. So essential is it that it often pays better to bring the raw material to the neighbourhood of coal mines than to bring the coal to the place where the raw material is produced. So disastrous is the want of it that Ireland, being almost without coal, is almost without manufactures, though it is believed that on the south-east coast, at least, manufactures could be profitably carried on with sea-borne coal from South Wales. It is enough for us to realize that in using coal we are not using an unlimited resource, like waterpower, but a limited resource, like the woods cut down by our forefathers to feed their charcoal furnaces, with the difference that it takes a geological period to reproduce it. We are quite right, therefore, in economizing coal in every way that science can suggest, and that whether the stock be sufficient to last 2,000 years, as was formerly supposed, or only 100 years, as we have lately been warned.

WASTE.

HAVE any of our readers ever moralized over an Alpine moraine ? have they inhaled the zinc and leaden fumes of a Swansea smelting-house ? have they gazed on a Canadian pine forest on fire, or watched the manager of a joint-stock banking company transacting business in his office, and dreamed on waste ? Probably not. The idea formed of waste by the orthodox Englishman is using three drachms to kill a snipe at forty-five yards, when you might, by the barest possibility, kill him at thirty-five with two and three-quarter drachms. The Englishwoman's idea of it is making tea with more than one skimpy tea-spoonful per head (given one for the pot), or rolling bread pills at dinner when the crumb and the conversation are equally heavy. To a dilettante observer who prefers post prandial and fuliginous thought to waste of breath in unassisted monologue, and anything in the world to waste of time and trouble in essays at authorship, what marvellous fields are open on that very subject of waste ! How many of the commonest and most innocent influences which make up the sum of human life, such as time, intellect, education, and position, are wasted ! Without alluding further to the somewhat fine-drawn economization of time under the well-known advice of old Chesterfield to his son, let us think how many hours are lost to the average official in India. Indeed, on mature reflection, it appears all loss. The early walk or ride, which just suffices to ruffle the temper and disarrange the delicate organization of the body for the whole day—the half-hour at the coffe-shop, with the evergreen branches of conversation springing from the furlough of Brown and the promotion of Jones, which appear to form the tree of life to Brigadier-General Napper and Colonel Duffer—the subsequent orderly-room, whose pretensions to that name can only be founded on the conduct of the most casual and insignificant inmates—the solitary but luxurious lunch followed by the spirit-lapping and spirit-wrapping snooze, or, to put it more delicately, siesta,—what are they all but every-day waste ? Does not an economically disposed Government, which within our recollection issued an edict that no civil official might use more than two pens a mouth, occasionally sanction waste ? Have we never known a sociable man sent to Kirwee ? or a St. Simon Stylites to Simla ? Does the Government never reward stolid but obedient apathy with an adjutancy or a first class brigade-majorship, and relegate brilliant but possibly inconvenient talent to a prolonged residence in the Dooars, or a round term at the physical treadmill of Chukrata ? Does it not even sometimes so happen that an officer is called upon to make bricks without straw—compelled, for instance, against his common sense, to perform work for which he knows himself morally and physically unfit, while at the same time he is strictly prohibited from adopting the use of chaff ? May not the stalwart public schoolboy—sportsman and naturalist—whose versatile talents may entitle him to any position, be devoted, we had almost said degraded, to the post of a mechanical record-keeper, while the physically mystified but erudite Persian scholar wields with nerveless finger the axe of Conservator of Forests ? Is not position even wasted ? Do we not sometimes see the mighty men of Israel cowering under the *tenebrosa umbra* of an undue parsimony ? Has it ever occurred to any one how much thought is wasted because the very little energy requisite to imprint it in the tablets of immortality (by that periphrase, it is needless to explain, we mean the pages of the *Pioneer*) is wasted out of us by the enervating and unpleasant style of our existence. How the many would flock if the few would lead ! but how the few abstain from leading, partly on account of that very deliquescence, but partly also from a latent fear lest the chief shepherds should regard any overt, or ovine, sign of genius as the mark of the beast, the outward and visible sign of a very black sheep indeed, of one dangerously obnoxious to the blandishments of the hireling, and, in short, not at all "of that fold !" We conclude with a long drawn sigh—ah !—a very *apoiopesis* that the field we have opened is so vast, so overwhelming, that we involuntarily but lovingly revert to the only waste—a waste nearly unknown in India—for which we have any hankering, the *waist* of a pretty woman.—*Pioneer.*

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay ; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,
Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 21, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M. D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them. THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use ; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walker, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALKER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I consider them to be of a superior quality ; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses for shades, which effectually protect the sight, while they modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require glasses, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice.

Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mr. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, I should not hesitate to recommend them to those in this town. I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial ; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elev